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C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1916.

THE MYSTERY OF PARRAL

The battle between American troops and a Mexican mob at Parral took place on Wednesday afternoon. At the end of three full days, there is still profound uncertainty as to just what happened. The best information is that the American force, though preposterously outnumbered, came off with all the credit of the encounter, and that probably not more than one American life was given in payment for some scores of enemy lives,

Exactly what attitude has been assumed by the Carranza soldiers along the line of the American expedition is still uncertain. To what extent Carranza is able to control his troops is as uncertain as his exact disposition with regard to controlling them.

All this suggests the fearful dangers of such a state of affairs as now exists in Mexico. We have a considerable force beyond the border; one that, if it were consolidated, would doubtless be able to take care of itself. But it is not consolidated, and there is grave uncertainty whether it can be. A detachment may be cut off at any time and attacked, with results contrasting most disastrously with those of the Parral encounter. It may be set down as very certain that if such a thing should happen, American troops would never come out of Mexico until that country had been thoroughly subjugated. The American people would not submit to any policy of scuttle under such conditions.

TEACHERS SEE THE LIGHT

The rapid and general crystallization of sentiment among Federal and District employes to organize unions to further their demands for increased pay and for pensions is nowhere better illustrated than in the call sent forth yesterday for a gathering of high school teachers to form a union.

Less than six months ago teachers of the city had a referendum upon the matter of union organization, and there were only a few scattered votes for a labor union. Since then things have happened. The Government clerks have awakened to the need of a union, and the School Janitors' Union has been active in its demands for increased pay for the heavier duties imposed by the wider by statistics showing that approxiuse of schools.

many years, in sporadic fashion, a pension for superannuated members of their force. They got nowhere because they were not effectively organized. They now see the benefits that accrue to them from a form of organization which will bring to their support the ranks of organized labor. Not only in Washington, but in Baltimore, this idea is reflected in proposals to organize teachers into

The same bugaboo that for a long time hampered the Government clerks has handicapped the formation of a teachers' union. Both held to the theory that theirs was a profession, and felt that there was a loss of dignity in allying themselves with the ranks of union labor. Both are now facing the fact that they are salaried employes, that they are subject to the same economic forces that regulate the wages of carpenters and plumbers, and both are beginning to realize that dignity is added to their calling by placing themselves in the ranks of unionism, and not trying to pose as a class apart from the operation of economic principles.

Both the clerks and the teachers can gain inspiration from the example of postal employes. While the movements for clerks' pensions and for teachers' pensions have languished, the postal clerks, who are organized, are making progress in their demands for a pension, and they have been given at this session an opportunity to present their case to Congress.

EXPERTS AT \$1 PER YEAR

If the hearing on the Hollis-Johnson community forum measure accomplished nothing else, it called attention to an abuse which the Federal Government has practiced for many years which should be abanworker for the cause of community United States Bureau of Education

at the salary of \$1 per year. ployment toes not entail any reforward and honest about such mat-flection on the individual. But it ters. They seem actually regretful

ness of a great Government.

The practice is open to objection for two ends. That it has never been made the object of abuse is a tribute to the integrity of the men who have accepted such service rather than to the principle of the terms of employment. It encourages these employes, even tempts them, to exploit their Government service for individual ends. For a man to go abroad and state he is an employe of the Government, when he is getting \$1 a year for such employment, is not altogether candid. The Government should not lay the way open

for such a practice. But worse than that is the fact that these employes are really doing a full day's work for the Government, in many cases, but are deriving their pay from other sources. The Government is placed in the position of getting a great deal for nothing. The more valuable the services of these employes, the more disinterested their efforts, the more the Government is misrepresenting itself in taking unto itself the credit for their employment.

The practice is one for which there is little excuse, and it would be interesting to know how extensively it

THE UNDERPAID CIVIL SERVICE

A meal for 5 cents! It can't be done, you probably will say, in these days of high living

Yet The Times published yesterday an illuminative and appealing story of men and women in the Government service in Washington who have to figure their meals on the 5-cent basis.

Testimony taken before a House subcommittee on the Nolan bill showed that a Government employe receiving \$720 a year and supporting a family of three children and a wife, cannot spend more than 5 cents per meal for each member of his family. Even at that rate eatables cost \$273.75 per year.

This same family must spend at least \$240 per year for rent, and out of the small remainder of a meager salary pay for clothing, shoes, gas, coal, water rent, household utensils. and doctor's bills for a family of

Many witnesses came before the committee who see a "movie" not oftener than once a year. One father testified that he had never been able to buy talcum powder for his baby, and it had never had new clothes. The cast-off clothing of the mother was made over for the child.

Hearings on this same bill revealed that there are more than 7,000 Government employes in Washington receiving less than \$2 a day, or

\$720 a year. The disgracefully low salaries paid by the Government are emphasized proposes a minimum Government wage of \$3 a day. In other words, nearly one-half the Government workers in the Capital City are below the \$3-a-day grade.

How long will a nation that spends money freely for public buildings, rivers and harbors, salaries of its higher officials, monuments, national parks, and "mileage grabs," continue to underpay its helpless clerks,

messengers, janitors, and laborers? The full-page story published in The Times yesterday, giving the tragic stories that will be told in the printed hearings on the Nolan bill, constitutes an almost unbelievable ndictment of a rich Government's niggardly treatment of its employes and exposes a policy that is not followed nowadays even by industrial

SINKING OF THE PORTUGAL

The Russian Red Cross ship Portugal was sunk about three weeks ago, in the Black sea, with a large number of nurses, physicians, and wounded persons aboard. A submarine did the business, and the fact was duly announced from Russian authority.

Now comes from the Turkish government an explanation which removes all uncertainty. The vessel was toppedoed by a Turkish submarine, and Constantinople admits it. It looked like a war vessel, and it is shown. Not only this, but it was dragging a number of crowded punts, and was believed to be transporting soldiers.

The Turkish statement is clear, detailed an dcandid. It is regrettable, adjustments that peace is bound to of course, that the "unspeakable" Turk should have violated the Red now before Congress has taken into Cross; for the "unspeakable" Turk account the training needed by girls is the only combatant on his side doned. It brought out that Edward | that has paid the slightest attention J. Ward, an effective and devoted at any time to the humanities. Keltured Germany and enlightened Ausforums, is in the employ of the tria could have managed to deny the torpedoing, or to charge that the Red Cross ship committed suicide, Would that the committee which or that a British submarine did it inquired into the forum matter had in order to bring opprobrium on the investigated further the practice of enemy; but Constantinople is not attaching experts to Government doing things that way. The barbarbureaus at nominal salaries. It ians of the near east are so unshould be understood that such em- civilized as to be frank, straight-

does seriously reflect upon the fair- at having made such a mistake. It must fill their Christian allies with intense disgust to see these evidences of moral cowardice.

The more we learn about the Turk's allies, the more the once despised Turk looks civilized and il-

CENT-A-GALLON "GAS"

An inventor claims to have developed a process by which he produce hydrogen from water, by decomposition, so cheaply that he will be able to market it at a cent a gallon. He can't patent it safely, because if he does so his formula will have to be filed at the Patent Office and everybody will then know it and be able to make his own "gas." He wants to get as much as possible out of it, and insists that it is the real thing,

the hydrogen out of it. Hydrogen can be exploded in an internal combustion engine, and will make it "go," but the stuff that would provide the necessary power to decompose water would have to be about 100 times as powerful as nitroglycerin.

Every now and then something happens that the scientists knew couldn't possibly happen-and maybe it's happening in this matter of motor fuel. It is a trifle startling to think what it would mean if a fuel as plentiful as hydrogen is in this world should be turned out at such a price. The roads would have to be engthened to accommodate the cars.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS "

Just when the nations at war by swift revolution of standards are thrusting women into untried ways our States and cities are beginning to fit them for skilled service in broader fields by the slow process of evolution.

For a hundred years technical schools for boys have been in operation in Scotland and in England, in Germany, and in France. Young men in these northern countries have been trained in them and then have found in America scope for their best powers. So long as these skilled workers came it was a canny bargain we Yankees made; but when men immigrated in hordes from countries where no scientific knowledge had been gained and no manual dexterity mately 42 per cent of employes in had been developed, educators saw this city would be affected by the the need of systematic training in arts and crafts. About twelve years ago the demand for vocational schools met an encouraging response. With Federal aid this response will

be more effective. While there are ten States which make annual grants to promote industrial intelligence, the cities of New York have been the most generous and most progressive in developing the type of school required by the manufacturing interests of the people. Girls as well as boys who had been considered dullards in brain work or irrepressibles in mischief-making showed unexpected powers of application when they saw how they could apply their theoretic knowledge to practical problems.

In each city the trend of progress has been in line with local needs and has deserved the support of the

The work of placing girls, of following up the graduates and getting better places for them when they have had experience is an absolutely new feature in a school supported by the public.

Great demands are made on our school funds, but not one promises surer returns for the money expended than those from this pioneer among schools, which by its experiments is breaking ground for rich harvests.

The Federal Government has been generous in providing for agricultural colleges. The bill now under consideration for an appropriation declared that no Red Cross flag was for technical schools is only a tardy recognition of the fact that we are a manufacturing as well as a farming people. In the shops women as well as men will have their part to play in industrial preparedness for the reusher in, and the comprehensive plan as well as by boys.

Denies Betsy Ross Made the First Flag

NE WORLEANS, April 17.-Betsy Ross did not make the first flag of the United States during the Revolution, nor did she ever occupy the house shown in Philadelphia as her home, according to R. G. Ballard Thurston, former president of the National Society Sons of the Revolution, in an address at the Cabildo here.

Thurston declared the American flag

MAIL BAG

(From The Times' Readers)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only: must not exceed 200 words in length, and must be signed with ame and address of sender. The publication of letters in The Times Mail Bug does not mean the indersement by The Times of the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the citizens of Washington can argue most questions.

Wants Better Conditions On Street Cars.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: health of your family and friends? If you thought there was a livelihood of their catching some disease from a cause which you might, by a little exertion, prevent, would you use a little

excition and prevent it? Of course

you would, and it is in your power to and insists that it is the real thing, but just how to turn it into cash is beyond his ken at this time.

However, Henry Ford is on his trail, determined to pay a few million dollars for the secret and take the chance of keeping it—if he wants to keep it. There is a suspicion that Mr. Ford doesn't want to keep it, or to make money out of it directly. Rather, his theory is believed to be that he can make money enough selling cars to run with 1-cent fuel to justify him in paying all the inventor wants for his discovery.

Scientists, with their cold-blooded way of spoiling good stories, insist that it takes a certain amount of power to decompose water and get the hydrogen out of it. Hydrogen

However, Henry Ford is on his trail, determined to pay a few million secure tetier ventilating conditions on the Ninth Street car line.

The tierd shopper, probably your mother, gets on one of these cars on a rainy afternoon. The windows are sealed tight, and "Everyman" as a germ carrier, must stand or sit shoulder to shoulder—and breathe the same air. A small voice, probably that of your mother, eshs that a window be raised, and the obliging conductor raises one; the next moment a strident voice saks that it be closed—and the conductor must continue to be obliging. Mnybe it is, that the latter's (not the conductor with the former must have pure air to breathe.

We do not ask thet your spring bonnet will be rained by the rain dritting in; certain it. B. that the former must have pure air to breathe.

We do not ask thet your spring bonnet will be rained by the rain dritting in; certain its, that the former must have pure air to breathe.

We do not ask thet your spring bonnet will be rained by the rain dritting in; certain its, that the former must have pure air to breathe.

We do not ask thet your spring bonnet will be rained by the rain dritting in; certain its, that the former must have pure air to breathe.

We do not ask thet your spring bonnet will be rained by the rain dritting in; certain its, that the former must have o do just this thing by giving your help

Against Holding Up Horses' Heads With Bearing Rein.

to the Editor of THE TIMES Can anyone in Washington give humane reason for the use bearing rein on man's good friend and helper, his horse? One know that rich people, often having only regard for appearance, sacrifice the poor dumb brutes to satisfy their vanity, but why on earth should our tradesmen and also the middle class use the bearing rein? How would they like it if they were treated in this way because that person had ito him) a natural habit of holding his head forward and a start was the head forward and a cruel master had a band put around his head and attached it to hook on his shoulder behind? And yet in agony he must be com-pelled to do his work all day long

pelled to do his work all day long and had no means of making people understand how painful it was. Every driver of a horse I see with a hearing rein I should like to punish with this same treatment.

I left my home on Madison place recently and there saw a dumb friend braced up in this cruel way and goodness knows how long he had been standing there before and when I returned, one hour and a when I returned, one hour and a quarter later, he was still being forced to stand in that urnatural po-sition. I at once unhooked the bear-ing rein and the poor animal gratewhinned its thanks to me gave his neck a long stretch. In the future I shall always unbook the bearing rein when I see a horse left standing like this, and I hope everyone, man or volum, who has any hu-manity in his make-up will do the same and plead with the drivers and owners to desist from this cruel

marks published in your issue of April 8? The writer does not deny that it is

marks published in your issue of April 87

The writer does not deny that it is possible for such an incident as mentioned by "B. B." to have occurred, but regrets that he should condemn the organization for the thoughtlessness of two of its members. For "B. B." information, however, the Boy Scouts of America is an organization, directed and managed by volunteers who are willing to give up their time, to help and encourage the younger generation to become good citizens, and to instill in them loyalty, chivairy, and helpfulness, but like all other organizations it has, unfortunately, a few members whose shorteness.

ness, but like all other organizations it has, unfortunately, a few members whose shortcomings lead to criticism. In this connection, however, it would be interesting to know where "B. B." was sitting at the time of the occurrence about which he speaks.

If those people who are ever ready to criticise and speak disparingly of the work of the Boy Scouts, would interest themselves apough to investigate the object of the organization, no doubt, many of them would hesitate before discouraging those who are endeavoring to assist the boys to become better men.

Washington, April 16.

Washington, April 16.

Book Reviews

This is a study of the art of making things happen and a recommendation of the first person plural for men and nations.

It is the author's purpose in this his latest work to reflect the soul of America; to act "as advertising agent in American life," and to "write a war ook that will cheer the people up about human nature."
Mr. Lee presents a conception of
"world defense instead of national de-

The thesis is maintained throughout force of nature, an energy of mutual attention, a genius for pursuing and overtaking mutual interest.

In conclusion, the author declares that "America is to defend herself by the self-revelation of her business men," and that business men have it in their hands to "advertise war off the face of the globe."

THE JAPANESE CRISIS. By James A. B. Scherer. New York. Frederick A. Stokes & Co., publishers.

An interesting treatise on American Japanese relations, with special reference to the problem in California, by an educator, who has studied the problem in both Japan and the Pacific coast States.

fact, weakly argumentative against discriminatory alien, land legislation and against attempted race amalgamation.

The most potential sources of trouble, as seen by Dr. Scherer, lie in the attitude of the Japanese toward the laws of California, which, he clearly points out, are rigidly, although indirectly discriminatory. In this connection is set forth an interesting sketch of the racial characteristics of the Japanese, as well as some rather amazing statistics concerning th numerical dominance of the alien population in California's agriculture.

To effect their capture.

"Prior to the civil war, our coast defenses were equal to those of any coroner's investigation proved that Valcore are rigidly. Although indirectly defenses were equal to those of any coroner's investigation proved that Valcore are rigidly, although indirectly defenses were equal to those of any coroner's investigation proved that Valcore are rigidly, although indirectly defenses were equal to those of any coroner's investigation proved that Valcore are rigidly. The sum collected for the monument, after a monster funeral in which the city officials took part, amounted to follow appoint a beard to report a destitue in Italy, will receive \$400, and the ballance will go to the Italian Red Cross fund. Vallone's grave will be marked with a small headstone, such as was placed on the hundred by the committee which obtained contributions for the purpose.

Lauded to the skies as a hero, the coroner's investigation proved that Valcore are required to those of any coroner's investigation proved that Valcore are rigidly. The sum collected for the monument, after a monster funeral in which the city officials took part, amounted to follow appoint a beard to report a destitue in Italy, will receive \$400, and the ballance will go to the Italian Red Cross fund. Vallone's grave will be marked with a small headstone, such the purpose. The author maintains that the work

Fortifications Are Not FEAST OF PASSOVER Designed to Protect STARTS AT SUNDOWN Coast Against Invader

Congressman Sherley, Framer of Fortifications Appropriation Bill, Explains Purpose of Coast Defenses-Reasons Given For Delay In Protecting Chesapeake Bay.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

The seacoast fortifications of the United States are not intended to protect this country against the possibility of invasion.

Their purpose is merely "to protect from bombardment, large centers of population where almost inestimable damage might be inflicted; to protect navy yards, coaling stations, arsenals, etc; to prevent an enemy from occupying important harbors as a basis for offensive operation against either our naval or land forces; to preserve such harbors as a base or refuge for our troops and permitted to be used in the most efficient way to seek out and engage the enemy; to afford refuge and protection to our shipping; and to compel the enemy, if he would achieve military results of real importance, to transport large numbers of troops across the seas and land them at some place not possessing the strategic value of the fortified point."

CURIOUS ARRANGEMENT.

somewhat expert in that direction were to handle such a measure/ But, from time almost immemorial, this neasure has had its origin in the

Appropriations Committee.

This arrangement has been criticised a good many times. The Appropriations Committee prepares the fortifications bill, the Naval Affairs Committee prepares the naval bill, and the Military Affairs Committee writes the army bill. Whatever measure of co-ordination and co-operation is effected, among these three branches of the rational defense scheme, must be voluntary so far as the committees are concerned.

There has been proposal latter! that some scheme of co-operation an co-ordination be devised, by which co-ordination be devised, by which the army, the navy, and the fortifications might more effectively be unified as parts of a great and harmonious whole. Thus far however, Congress has not seen fit to bother about such suggestions.

Fortifications Bill.

The fortifications bill this year appropriates nearly \$22,000,000 for current thereto authorizes contracts aggregat-

Sherley's Lecture.

In the past, Mr. Sherley explains, the fortifications till also provided for the creation of Government arsenals and their maintenance. More recently, cept as to the purchase of machinery used in connection with the Government manufacture of material provided for in the fortifications bill. In reporting the fortifications bill this year. Mr. Sherley read an interesting lecture on the subject of national protection.

"It is the popular belief," he says,
"that our fortifications are designed to
protect all the shores of continental
United States and the insular posses-United States and the insular possessions from invasion, and that they are adequate only to the extent that they would prevent such invasion. No greater misconception could be had. The author of this report is unaware of any responsible military authority ever suggesting such a purpose. Certainly, the cost of such numerous fortifications accomplish such a purpose would be to accomplish such a purpose would be beyond the purse of even this, the rich-est of all nations.

"But though this is known by all stu-

"But though this is known by all students of the subject, criticism is continually aimed at our system of fortifications, because of the absurd assumption that they should accomplish the impossible, while many, properly believing that our fertifications are excellent, but with the same mistaken view as to their purpose, fall to appreciate the needs for other means of defense."

Their Real Purpose.

At this point, Mr. Sherley proceeds to explair the real purpose of fortifications, to prevent bombardments of cities, to protect navy yards and arsenals, to keep the enemy out of our har-bors and to protect those harbors for the use of our own fleet. He continues:
"Of necessity many coast towns would have to be left to such defense, where the damage that might be done in the event of sea control being lost, would be deplorable but would not readily impair the nation's well-being or resisting power.

pair the matter ing power.

"Fortifications are deemed sufficient when they serve these purposes, and the prevention of invasion then be-comes the duty of the mobile army. They are means sufficiently strong if they compel the enemy to land in order to effect their capture. "Prior to the civil war, our coast

This illuminating statement is made by Congressman Swagar Sherley, who is chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee that has prepared the fortifications appropriation bill.

It may seem a curiously inappropriate arrangement by which the Committee on Appropriations prepares the fortifications bill.

It would appear more logical if a committee dealing specifically with military aspects and presumed to be somewhat expert in that direction wars to headle and a committee dealing specifically with military aspects and presumed to be somewhat expert in that direction wars to headle such as a committee dealing specifically with military aspects and presumed to be somewhat expert in that direction wars to headle such as a committee dealing specifically with military aspects and presumed to be somewhat expert in that direction wars to headle such as a committee dealing specifically with military aspects and presumed to be somewhat expert in that direction wars to headle such as a committee dealing specifically with military aspects and presumed to be somewhat expert in that direction wars to headle such as a committee dealing specifically with military aspects and presumed to be somewhat expert in that direction wars to headle such as a committee dealing specifically with military aspects and presumed to be somewhat expert in that direction was a committee dealing specifically with military aspects and presumed to be somewhat expert in that direction wars to headle somewhat a committee dealing specifically with military aspects and presumed to be somewhat expert in that direction was a committee dealing specifically with military aspects and presumed to be somewhat expert in that direction was a committee dealing specifically with military aspects and presumed to be somewhat expert in that direction was a committee dealing specifically with military aspects and presumed to be somewhat expert in that direction was a committee dealing specifically with military aspects and presumed to be somewhat expert in that direction river. Me., at Fort Knox; New Haven

Conn.

The report on this subject by the Endicott board has been accounted one of the greatest discussions of a great subject ever laid before Congress. In its own realm, it has been ranked along-side the famous report of Alexander Hamilton on manufactures, in which were laid down the broad principles of the protective tariff system.

Many Modifications. The Endicott plans, however, required many medifications from time to time because the development of modern heavy artillery and high explosives was

then proceeding at a rapid rate.

Congress a report of the national coast defense board, which he had appointed and which modified and brought down to date the report of the Endicott board and added a project for fortification of the insular possessions. Besides the changes in the list of home fortifications, this report recommended pro tective works at Guantanamo, San Juan, ortification expenses, and in addition Guam, Subig bay, Manila bay, Pear harbor, in Honolulu; Colon,

who will help our dumb friends?

S. ADA FLATMAN.

Washington, April 18.

Defends Boy Scouts and Asks Investigation Before Criticism.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Will you be good enough to publish the following answer to "B. B.'s" remarks published in your issue of April 8?

thereto authorizes contracts aggregating aggregating at the last agree at the last and harbor, in Honolulu; Colon, and Panama.

On the basis of this report, fortification measures were conducted until 1918, when the War Department appointed a new board to revise the projects again, and this latest revision forms the basis of the measures were conducted until 1918, when the War Department appointed a new board to revise the projects again, and this latest revision forms the basis of this report, fortification measures were conducted until 1918, when the War Department appointed a new board to revise the projects of this last reviewing board contemplate expending \$82,000,000 on further fortifications for the fortification of the Panama Canal Zone.

Speaking in a large, strategic way, no There has a not the panama canal Zone.

The direct appropriation is about three times as much as was appropriated for fortifications at the last new board to revise the projects again, and this latest revision forms the basis of this report, fortification measures were conducted until 1918, when the War Department appointed a new board to revise the projects of the measure now presented to Congress. The projects of this last reviewing the new board to revise the projects of the measures were conducted until 1918, and the last seem to measure the projects again, and this latest revision forms the basis of this report, fortification on the panama.

On the basis of this report, fortification of the measures were conducted until 1918, when the War Department appointed a new board to revise the projects of this report, fortification of the measures were conducted until 1918, and the projects of this report, fortification of the measure now presented to Congress. T

There has recently been considerable There has recently been considerable criticism of the Congressional action which provided fourteen-inch guns for protection of the insular possessions and none for the United States. It is explained that the authorization for the insular possession for the insular possession and insular possession insular possessions was especially urged by the army, and particularly by Gen-eral Wood, then chief of staff.

Changes in Plans.

Again, the delay in fortifying at Cape Charles and Cape Henry for the pro-tection of Hampton Roads, the Chesapeake region, Baltimore, and Washing-

ton, has been criticised. The delay in authorizing works to pro tect this highly important region has been due to repeated changes of plans by the military authorities dealing with the fortifications there, and to the fact that, until quite lately, no armament was constructed of sufficient caliber to close the mouth of the Chesapeake bay unless double tortifications were built.

This might have necessitated the This might have necessitated the building of an artificial island, which at one time was strongly recommended the satisfactory protection of this important section of the Atlantic coast.

Announces Dates for Civil Service Tests

Examinations to fill vacancles in the various Government services were today announced by the United States Civil Service Commission, as follows: Assistant in poisonous plant investi-sations, male, \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year, May 17.

Entomological inspector, male, \$1,000 Shop apprentice, male, \$480 to \$540, May 17.

May 17.
Instructor in pattern making and foundry work, male, \$900, May 17.
Printer, male and female, 60 cents an hour, June 7 and 8.
Heating and ventilating engineer and draftsman, male, \$1,200, May 17 and 18.
The commission also announces the postponement to May 17 of the examination for assistant in dry land arboriculture, male, \$200 to \$1,500, announced to be held April 19.

Life Through Timidity

PITTSBURGH, April 17.-The grave of Peter Vallone, one of the victims of the Sandusky street box factory fire, in which twelve persons lost their lives, win not be marked with a stately memorial, as was intended by the committee which obtained contributions for

Special Services Planned for All Synagogues to Open Week of Observance.

Preparation is being made in every Hebrew home in the District today for the observance of the feast of the Passover, which will begin this evening at sundown. It will conclude at sundown one week hence for the members of the reformed church, while the orhodox members will observe the festi-

Special services will be held in the synagorues of the city this evening. At the Eighth Street Temple of the Washington Hebrew Congregation there vill be a brief service at 6 o'clock to will be a brief service at 6 o'clock to allow the families to assemble in their homes for the sedar service.

This latter service is celebrated by the reformed Hebrewa on the first evening of the feast, while the orthodox Hebrews hold a sedar service on both the first and second evenings of the festival. The sedar involves the sathering of families in their homes and the telling of the ancient story of the Hebraic fight for emancipation.

Services also will be held in the synagogues tomorrow morning. The Rev. Dr. Abram Simon will deliver the sermon at the services at the Eighth Street Tempie at 10 o'clock. Hs will take

services also will be held in the syna-gogues tomorrow morning. The Rev. Dr. Abram Simon will deliver the ser-mon at the services at the Eighth Street Temple at 10 o'clock. He will take as his topic. "Under His Own Vine and Fig Tree."

The Rev. G. Silverstone will deliver a sermon at the Fifth Street Synagogue tomorrow morning and at the Northeast Synagogue on Wednesday morning.

COMING EVENTS ON CAPITAL'S PROGRAM

Today's Amusements - Schedule for Tomorrow.

Demonstration of Fletcher music system, pupils of Mrs. E. R. Hendley, New Williard, 2:30 p. m.

Banquet, students of the National Law School, orange room, New Ebbitt, 7:30 p. m.

Celebration of fity-fourth anniversary of the freedom of the slaves, under auspices of the Butler Zouaves' Veteran Relief Association, Mt. Calvary Colored Baptist Church, 5 p. m.

Lecture, "The Pallacles of Modern Race Creeds," Prot. Alain Leroy Locke, auspices of Social Science Club, Howard University, library hall, 7:30 p. m.

Maple sugar party, Vermont State Association, Rauscher's, 7:30 p. m.

Meeting, executive committee, Federal Employes Union, Ouray Building, 7:30 p. m.

Stereopticon lecture, Community Center, Eleventh and Harvard streets, 7:30 p. m., Inauguration, automobile mail delivery to Leonardtown, Md., first car leaves city at 6 a. m.

Public reception, Capt. Crandal Mackey and

Leonardiown, Md., first car leaves dity at 6 a. m.
Public reception, Capt. Crandal Mackey and Commonwealth's Attorney Frank L. Eall, Alexandria county court house, Fort Elyer Heights, 8 p. m.
Annual meeting, National Academy of Sciences, New National Museum, morning.
Peast of Pesach (Passover), Washington Hebrew Congregation, Eighth Street Femple, 6 p. m. Similar services at Fifth Street, Synagogue, Northeast Synagogue, and Georgetown Synagogue, at sunset, Public inceting, National Memorial Association, Wesley A. M. E. Church, Fourteenth and Corcoran streets northwest, 8 p. in, Quarterly meeting, Washington section, Holy Name Society, parish hall, Sacred Heart Church, Fourteenth street and Park road northwest, 8 p. m.

Church, Fourteenth street and l'ark road northwest, 8 p. m.
Concert, Tuft's College Glee and Mandolin Club, Church of Our Father, 8 p. in.
Opening mession, continental congress, D. A.
R., Continental Memorial Hall, 19 a. m.
Mecting, Georgetown Citizens' Association,
Potomae Savings Bank Hall, 8 p. in.
Address, 'Banking From an Executive Standpoint.' John Poole, before post graduate
class, local chapter, American institute of
Banking, lilt F street northwest, 8 p. m.
Illustrated lecture, "Life in the Camps of
the Belgian Refugees," Prof. Albert van
Hecke, before Home Club, 14 Jackson
place, 8:15 p. m.
Inauguration of spring clean-up, all over
town, all day. Inauguration of spring clean-up, all over town, all day, Meeting, to discuss need for new municipal

Meeting, to discuss need for new municipal hospital, Monday Evening Club, 8 p. m. Opening, Window display contest, auspices of Chamber of Commerce and Retail Merchants' Association, all day.

Masonic—Potomac, No. 5; Benjamin B. French, No. 15; Anacostia, No. 21; Pentalpha, No. 22; Washington Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; Orient, No. 5, Knights' Templar; all local bodies of Sectiah Rite; Ruth, No. 1, Eastern Star.

Odd Fellows—Beacon, No. 15; Lansdon, No. 25; Union, No. 11; Naomi, No. 1; Ruth, No. 2, Rebekahs.

Knights of Pythias—Mount Vernon, No. 5; Amaranth, No. 25; Century, No. 20; directors, Hall Association, 730 p. m.

Knights of Columbus—Executive committee, Special meeting, Washington Council, K. of C. Hall. Knights of Columbus—Executive committee, Special meeting, Washington Council, K. of C, Hall, Maccabees—National Tent, No. 1, old Masonio Temple; Anacostia Tent, No. 7, Masonio Hall, Anacostia.

Royal Arcanum—Henefit hospital bed fund, Poli's Theater, \$:15 p. m.: Ouray Council, Pythian Temple, 7:30 p. m.

National Union—Potomac, Pythian Temple; Central Perpetual Hall, Guardians of Liberty—District of Columbia Court, No. 1, Perpetual Hall, 8 p. rt.

Socialist Parly—Open forum, 8 p. m.

Amusements.

New National-"The Birth of a Nation," \$:15 p. m. Belasco—"Foliowing the Fiag in Mexico," 2. 3:30, 7:30, and 9 p. m. Poli's—"The Yellow Ticket," 8:15 p. m. Keth's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Gayety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Loew's Columbia—Photoplays, 10 a. 10, to 11 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Musicale for the blind, Library of Congress, 8:15 p. m. Lecture, "The Heroes and Heroines of the Confederacy," M. S. Thompson, Confeder-ate Veterans' Hall, 8 p. m. Meeting, Congress of Mothers, Raleigh, 2 p. m.

Annual meeting, National Academy of Sciences, New National Museum auditorium, morning, afternoon, and evening, Hiustrated lecture, "The State of Washington," Senator Wesley I Jones, Home Club, iliustrated lecture, "The State of Washington," Senstor Wesley I Jones, Home Club, 5:15 p. m.
Meeting, Pennayivania State Chapter, D. A. R., New Ebblit, 5 p. m.
Meeting, Petworth Citisene' Association, Petworth M. B. Church, Eighth and Shepherd streets northwest, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting Columbia Historical Society, Shoreham, 5 p. m.
Subscription luncheon, headquarters of the W. C. T. U., 12 to 2 p. m.
Lecture, "The Gist of Eugenics," A. E. Hamilton, assembly hall, Y. M. C. A., 8:15 p. m. Hamilton, assembly hall, Y. M. C. A., 8:15 p. m. Meeting, committee on arrangements for National Missionary Congress, University Club, 2 p. m. Meeting, Anthropological Society of Washington, Public Library, 8 p. m. Masonic-National, No. 12; Arminius, No. 25; Myron M. Parker, No. 17; King David, No. 25; La Fayette, No. 5; Washington Naval, No. 6, Royal Arch; Mithras Lodge of Perfection and Evangelist Chapter, Knights Rose Croix, Scottish Rite; Sidelity, No. 19, Eastern Star.
Odd Fellows-Washington, No. 6; Golden Rule, No. 21; Mount Plesaant, No. 29; Amity, No. 27; Fidelity, No. 7, Rebekahs, grand visitation, 202; Rhode Island avenue northeast.

grand visitation, 2027 Rhode Island avenue northeast.

Knights of Pythias—Webster, No. 7; Excelsior, No. 14; Capital, No. 28; Myrtle, No. 25.

Knights of Columbus—Carroll Council.

Maccabees—Mount Vernon, No. 4, Northeast Masonic Temple; Brightwood, No. 5. Maccabee Hall, Brightwood; Metropolitan, No. 12. Fifth and G streets northwest; Brentwood, W. B. A.

National Union—State, War and Navy, Pytheian Temple; headquarters open.

Loyal Order of Moose—Columbia, No. 164.

Tribe of Ben Hur—Washington, No. 1. old Masonic Temple, lecture open to public.

Socialist Party—Jewish branch; Local Southeast.

President Signs Bill.

President Wilson today signed the be bill incorporating the American Acadehiemy of Arts and Letters, of which he of and former President Roosevelt are among the charter members.